



OFF-BASE NAVY HOUSING MANAGEMENT GUIDE

FOR HOUSEHOLD

HAZARDOUS, UNIVERSAL, MEDICAL, AND ELECTRONIC WASTES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This guide has been developed to protect human health and the environment by the proper management of discarded, used or non-useable household hazardous, universal, and medical waste as mandated by California laws and regulations.

Please note that California household waste regulations became significantly stricter on 9 February 2006.

To facilitate proper management and disposal of these regulated items, unless stated otherwise in this guide, the use of your respective city or county household hazardous waste collection center will be utilized. Presently, there is no fee associated with taking your discarded household items to these collection sites.

Compliance with these procedures is mandatory. For additional information contact your base Environmental Office at NBSD (619) 556-1537; NBC (619) 545-4944; or NBPL (619) 553-8566.

2.0 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION CENTERS

San Diego City residents see <http://www.sandiego.gov/environmental-services/miramar/> or call (858) 694-7000. Residents in other cities may view their city's website or <http://www.earth911.org/master.asp>. Residents living in unincorporated areas may call 1-877-713-2784.

3.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT

3.1 General Requirements

- Ensure all containers holding household hazardous wastes are not leaking during storage or prior to taking them to a household waste collection center.
- Do not mix different types of wastes (paints and oil, or oils and solvents, etc.). Mixed items often cause reactions and will not be accepted at household waste collection centers.
- Ensure ignitable wastes (gasoline, solvents, etc.) are stored away from ignition sources (water heaters, etc.).
- Do not rinse, pour, or discard household wastes into drains, storm drains, or dumpsters, except as indicated herein.
- The maximum amount of household hazardous waste allowed to be turned-in to collection centers varies on the type of waste transported. Usually this amount is 5 gallons of liquid or 50 pounds of dry items. Use your best judgment on quantity estimates. Check with your collection facility for the specific limit requirements on the wastes being turned-in.
- Leave wastes in their original containers if possible. For passenger and driver safety, place wastes in the vehicle's trunk or truck bed. Do not transport wastes in the passenger compartment.

3.2 Paints, Stains, Varnish

- Paint brushes, rollers, trays, and similar painting items used to apply water based (latex) paints may be cleaned out in household sewer drains (not in storm drains on the street curb).
- Painting and staining equipment (brushes, rollers, rags, tape, tarps, etc.) may be placed in the trash when the material has become completely dry.

- Cans and containers may also be placed in the trash once all the material has been removed to the maximum extent possible and there is only a thin film or crust remaining in the container.
- Containers having liquid or dried material (paints, stains, and varnish) must be taken to a household waste collection center for proper disposal and not poured down the drain nor placed in the trash.
- All cleaning solvents (thinners) from painting, staining or similar type applications must be taken to a household waste collection center.

3.3 Used Oils, Antifreeze, Automobile Fluids and Filters

- Oil drained from automobiles, motorcycles, lawn mowers, etc. must be containerized and taken to a household waste collection center or a participating automotive parts store.
- Antifreeze or other coolants and automotive fluids (brake, transmission, power steering, etc.) must be containerized and taken to a household collection center or a participating automotive parts store.
- Oil and fuel filters must be drained of all free-flowing material before being placed in the trash or taken to a participating automotive parts store.

3.4 Aerosol Containers

- Aerosol containers of hazardous material (paints, adhesives, disinfectants, insecticides, oils, solvents, etc.) that are truly empty (meaning that when the nozzle is depressed no propellant or material is discharged) maybe placed in the trash.
- Non-empty or containers with small amounts of residual hazardous materials remaining must be taken to a household waste collection center.
- Aerosol containers must not be intentionally punctured to release their contents.

3.5 Batteries and Fluorescent Lights – Universal Wastes

- Alkaline (Eveready, Energizer, etc.), sealed lead acid, nickel-cadmium, and mercury batteries must be taken to a household waste collection center.
- Automotive and motorcycle-type batteries must be taken to a household waste collection center or other type of recycling center, or taken to a participating automotive parts store.

- Fluorescent lights contain mercury. Broken and intact fluorescent lights must be taken to a household waste collection center.

3.6 Cleaning and Sanitation Items

- Hazardous cleaning and sanitation chemicals (Drano, bleach, Tilex, etc.) containers shall not be placed in the trash unless all the material has been used.
- These chemicals must not be poured down the drain to avoid proper turn-in at a household waste collection center.
- Do not mix these chemicals and use in well-ventilated areas.

3.7 Medical Wastes

- Syringes and sharps must be placed in a rigid container and turned-in to the Home Sharps Program, Navy Medical Center, San Diego. For additional information contact (619) 532-6125.

3.8 Electronic Wastes

- Electronic waste, or e-waste, includes cell phones, computer monitors, computer printers, computer processing units (CPUs), cordless phones, laptop computers, radios, telephone answering machines, DVD/VHS players, VCRs and other electronic devices that contain a circuit board. E-waste may contain heavy metals such as mercury and lead; which, if placed in the landfill, can harm people and the environment.
- Working and non-working electronic devices may be acceptable for donation for reuse or repair. Call your favorite local thrift store, charity or non-profit for information regarding items accepted or search the [Electronic Product Management Directory](#).
- For more electronics information or to find the nearest electronics recycling facility, visit [Links and Resources](#) or the [Miramar Recycling Center](#).

3.9 Abandoned Wastes

- Hazardous household items are not to be placed in the trash or abandoned to avoid proper disposal at household collection centers.
- If abandoned hazardous items are discovered and there is no immediate danger (not leaking or have the potential to cause harm to human health or the environment), notify your local housing authority for proper removal and disposal.
- If abandoned hazardous items are leaking or pose a threat to human health or the environment, notify your local emergency services provider (police/fire) at 911. In addition, notify your local housing authority.

3.10 Trash Dumpster Restricted Items

The following is a non-inclusive list of hazardous items that are prohibited from being placed into dumpsters and trash cans:

- Pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.
- Non-empty containers having paint, stains, oils, solvents or adhesives.
- Non-empty aerosol containers having hazardous ingredients.
- Fluorescent lights.
- Batteries (dry cell, nickel-cadmium, lead acid, etc.).
- Medical waste (syringes and sharps).
- Cleaning or stripping chemicals and solutions.
- Any liquid household type hazardous items.
- Non-drained oil and fuel filters.
- Computer monitors, televisions, and other e-wastes.